# TigerSwitch 10/100/1000

## Gigabit Ethernet Switch

- 24/48 auto-MDI/MDI-X 10/100/1000BASE-T ports
- 4 ports shared with 4 SFP transceiver slots
- Non-blocking switching architecture
- Support for a redundant power unit
- Spanning Tree Protocol, Rapid STP, and Multiple STP
- Up to six LACP or static 8-port trunks
- Layer 2/3/4 CoS support through eight priority queues
- Layer 3/4 traffic priority with IP Precedence and IP DSCP
- Full support for VLANs with GVRP
- IGMP multicast filtering and snooping
- Support for jumbo frames up to 9 KB
- Manageable via console, Web, SNMP/RMON

SMC® Networks

## Installation Guide

*SMC8624T*
*SMC8648T*

# TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 Installation Guide

From SMC's Tiger line of feature-rich workgroup LAN solutions

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# COMPLIANCES

## FCC - Class A

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user, at his own expense, will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference. You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

You may use unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable for RJ-45 connections—Category 3 or greater for 10 Mbps connections, Category 5 for 100 Mbps connections and Category 5 or 5e for 1000 Mbps connections. Use 50/125 or 62.5/125 micron multimode fiber optic cable, or 9/125 micron single-mode cable, for SFP transceiver connections.

**Warnings:** **1.** Wear an anti-static wrist strap or take other suitable measures to prevent electrostatic discharge when handling this equipment.

**2.** When connecting this switch to a power outlet, connect the field ground lead on the tri-pole power plug to a valid earth ground line to prevent electrical hazards.

## Industry Canada - Class A

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus as set out in the interference-causing equipment standard entitled “Digital Apparatus,” ICES-003 of the Department of Communications.

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## Japan VCCI Class A

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## CE Mark Declaration of Conformance for EMI and Safety (EEC)

SMC contact for these products in Europe is:

SMC Networks Europe,
Edificio Conata II,
Calle Fructuós Gelabert 6-8, 2º, 4ª,
08970 - Sant Joan Despí, Barcelona, Spain.

This information technology equipment complies with the requirements of the Council Directive 89/336/EEC on the Approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility and 73/23/EEC for electrical equipment used within certain voltage limits and the Amendment Directive 93/68/EEC. For the evaluation of the compliance with these Directives, the following standards were applied:

RFI Emission:
- Limit class A according to EN 55022:1998
- Limit class A for harmonic current emission according to EN 61000-3-2/1995
- Limitation of voltage fluctuation and flicker in low-voltage supply system according to EN 61000-3-3/1995

Immunity:
- Product family standard according to EN 55024:1998
- Electrostatic Discharge according to EN 61000-4-2:1995 (Contact Discharge: ±4 kV, Air Discharge: ±8 kV)
- Radio-frequency electromagnetic field according to EN 61000-4-3:1996 (80 - 1000 MHz with 1 kHz AM 80% Modulation: 3 V/m)
- Electrical fast transient/burst according to EN 61000-4-4:1995 (AC/DC power supply: ±1 kV, Data/Signal lines: ±0.5 kV)
- Surge immunity test according to EN 61000-4-5:1995 (AC/DC Line to Line: ±1 kV, AC/DC Line to Earth: ±2 kV)
- Immunity to conducted disturbances, Induced by radio-frequency fields: EN 61000-4-6:1996 (0.15 - 80 MHz with 1 kHz AM 80% Modulation: 3 V/m)
- Power frequency magnetic field immunity test according to EN 61000-4-8:1993 (1 A/m at frequency 50 Hz)
- Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity test according to EN 61000-4-11:1994 (>95% Reduction @10 ms, 30% Reduction @500 ms, >95% Reduction @5000 ms)

LVD:
- EN 60950 (A1/1992; A2/1993; A3/1993; A4/1995; A11/1997)

**Warning:** Do not plug a phone jack connector in the RJ-45 port. This may damage this device. Les raccordeurs ne sont pas utilisé pour le systéme téléphonique!

## Taiwan BSMI Class A

警告使用者：這是甲類的資訊產品，在居住的環境中使用時，可能會造成射頻干擾，在這種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。

## Australia AS/NZS 3548 (1995) - Class A

ACN 069 351 613

SMC contact for products in Australia is:

SMC Communications Pty. Ltd.
Suite 18, 12 Tryon Road,
Lindfield NSW2070,
Phone: 61-2-94160437
Fax: 61-2-94160474

## Safety Compliance

### Warning: Fiber Optic Port Safety

CLASS I
LASER DEVICE

When using a fiber optic port, never look at the transmit laser while it is powered on. Also, never look directly at the fiber TX port and fiber cable ends when they are powered on.

### Avertissment: Ports pour fibres optiques - sécurité sur le plan optique

DISPOSITIF LASER
DE CLASSE I

Ne regardez jamais le laser tant qu'il est sous tension. Ne regardez jamais directement le port TX (Transmission) à fibres optiques et les embouts de câbles à fibres optiques tant qu'ils sont sous tension.

### Warnhinweis: Faseroptikanschlüsse - Optische Sicherheit

LASERGERÄT
DER KLASSE I

Niemals ein Übertragungslaser betrachten, während dieses eingeschaltet ist. Niemals direkt auf den Faser-TX-Anschluß und auf die Faserkabelenden schauen, während diese eingeschaltet sind.

## Power Cord Safety

Please read the following safety information carefully before installing the switch:

WARNING**:** Installation and removal of the unit must be carried out by qualified personnel only.

- The unit must be connected to an earthed (grounded) outlet to comply with international safety standards.
- Do not connect the unit to an A.C. outlet (power supply) without an earth (ground) connection.
- The appliance coupler (the connector to the unit and not the wall plug) must have a configuration for mating with an EN 60320/IEC 320 appliance inlet.
- The socket outlet must be near to the unit and easily accessible. You can only remove power from the unit by disconnecting the power cord from the outlet.
- This unit operates under SELV (Safety Extra Low Voltage) conditions according to IEC 60950. The conditions are only maintained if the equipment to which it is connected also operates under SELV conditions.

*France and Peru only*

This unit cannot be powered from IT† supplies. If your supplies are of IT type, this unit must be powered by 230 V (2P+T) via an isolation transformer ratio 1:1, with the secondary connection point labelled Neutral, connected directly to earth (ground).

† Impédance à la terre

**Important!** Before making connections, make sure you have the correct cord set. Check it (read the label on the cable) against the following:

| **Power Cord Set** | |
|---|---|
| U.S.A. and Canada | The cord set must be UL-approved and CSA certified. |
| | The minimum specifications for the flexible cord are:<br>- No. 18 AWG - not longer than 2 meters, or 16 AWG.<br>- Type SV or SJ<br>- 3-conductor |
| | The cord set must have a rated current capacity of at least 10 A |
| | The attachment plug must be an earth-grounding type with NEMA 5-15P (15 A, 125 V) or NEMA 6-15P (15 A, 250 V) configuration. |
| Denmark | The supply plug must comply with Section 107-2-D1, Standard DK2-1a or DK2-5a. |
| Switzerland | The supply plug must comply with SEV/ASE 1011. |
| U.K. | The supply plug must comply with BS1363 (3-pin 13 A) and be fitted with a 5 A fuse which complies with BS1362. |
| | The mains cord must be <HAR> or <BASEC> marked and be of type HO3VVF3GO.75 (minimum). |

| **Power Cord Set** | |
|---|---|
| Europe | The supply plug must comply with CEE7/7 (“SCHUKO”). |
| | The mains cord must be <HAR> or <BASEC> marked and be of type HO3VVF3GO.75 (minimum). |
| | IEC-320 receptacle. |

## Veuillez lire à fond l'information de la sécurité suivante avant d'installer le Switch:

**AVERTISSEMENT:** L’installation et la dépose de ce groupe doivent être confiés à un personnel qualifié.

- Ne branchez pas votre appareil sur une prise secteur (alimentation électrique) lorsqu'il n'y a pas de connexion de mise à la terre (mise à la masse).
- Vous devez raccorder ce groupe à une sortie mise à la terre (mise à la masse) afin de respecter les normes internationales de sécurité.
- Le coupleur d’appareil (le connecteur du groupe et non pas la prise murale) doit respecter une configuration qui permet un branchement sur une entrée d’appareil EN 60320/IEC 320.
- La prise secteur doit se trouver à proximité de l’appareil et son accès doit être facile. Vous ne pouvez mettre l’appareil hors circuit qu’en débranchant son cordon électrique au niveau de cette prise.
- L’appareil fonctionne à une tension extrêmement basse de sécurité qui est conforme à la norme IEC 60950. Ces conditions ne sont maintenues que si l’équipement auquel il est raccordé fonctionne dans les mêmes conditions.

*France et Pérou uniquement:*

Ce groupe ne peut pas être alimenté par un dispositif à impédance à la terre. Si vos alimentations sont du type impédance à la terre, ce groupe doit être alimenté par une tension de 230 V (2 P+T) par le biais d’un transformateur d’isolement à rapport 1:1, avec un point secondaire de connexion portant l’appellation Neutre et avec raccordement direct à la terre (masse).

| **Cordon électrique** - Il doit être agréé dans le pays d’utilisation | |
|---|---|
| Etats-Unis et Canada: | Le cordon doit avoir reçu l’homologation des UL et un certificat de la CSA. |
| | Les spécifications minimales pour un cable flexible sont AWG No. 18, ouAWG No. 16 pour un cable de longueur inférieure à 2 métres.<br>- type SV ou SJ<br>- 3 conducteurs |
| | Le cordon doit être en mesure d’acheminer un courant nominal d’au moins 10 A. |
| | La prise femelle de branchement doit être du type à mise à la terre (mise à la masse) et respecter la configuration NEMA 5-15P (15 A, 125 V) ou NEMA 6-15P (15 A, 250 V). |

| **Cordon électrique** - Il doit être agréé dans le pays d'utilisation | |
|---|---|
| Danemark: | La prise mâle d'alimentation doit respecter la section 107-2 D1 de la norme DK2 1a ou DK2 5a. |
| Suisse: | La prise mâle d'alimentation doit respecter la norme SEV/ASE 1011. |
| Europe | La prise secteur doit être conforme aux normes CEE 7/7 ("SCHUKO")<br>LE cordon secteur doit porter la mention <HAR> ou <BASEC> et doit être de type HO3VVF3GO.75 (minimum). |

## Bitte unbedingt vor dem Einbauen des Switches die folgenden Sicherheitsanweisungen durchlesen:

**WARNUNG:** Die Installation und der Ausbau des Geräts darf nur durch Fachpersonal erfolgen.

- Das Gerät sollte nicht an eine ungeerdete Wechselstromsteckdose angeschlossen werden.
- Das Gerät muß an eine geerdete Steckdose angeschlossen werden, welche die internationalen Sicherheitsnormen erfüllt.
- Der Gerätestecker (der Anschluß an das Gerät, nicht der Wandsteckdosenstecker) muß einen gemäß EN 60320/IEC 320 konfigurierten Geräteeingang haben.
- Die Netzsteckdose muß in der Nähe des Geräts und leicht zugänglich sein. Die Stromversorgung des Geräts kann nur durch Herausziehen des Gerätenetzkabels aus der Netzsteckdose unterbrochen werden.
- Der Betrieb dieses Geräts erfolgt unter den SELV-Bedingungen (Sicherheitskleinstspannung) gemäß IEC 60950. Diese Bedingungen sind nur gegeben, wenn auch die an das Gerät angeschlossenen Geräte unter SELV-Bedingungen betrieben werden.

| Stromkabel. **Dies muss von dem Land, in dem es benutzt wird geprüft werden:** | |
|---|---|
| Schweiz | Dieser Stromstecker muß die SEV/ASE 1011Bestimmungen einhalten. |
| Europe | Das Netzkabel muß vom Typ HO3VVF3GO.75 (Mindestanforderung) sein und die Aufschrift <HAR> oder <BASEC> tragen.<br>Der Netzstecker muß die Norm CEE 7/7 erfüllen ("SCHUKO"). |

## Warnings and Cautionary Messages

**Warning:** This product does not contain any serviceable user parts.

**Warning:** When connecting this device to a power outlet, connect the field ground lead on the tri-pole power plug to a valid earth ground line to prevent electrical hazards.

**Warning:** This switch uses lasers to transmit signals over fiber optic cable. The lasers are compliant with the requirements of a Class 1 Laser Product and are inherently eye safe in normal operation. However, you should never look directly at a transmit port when it is powered on.

**Caution:** Wear an anti-static wrist strap or take other suitable measures to prevent electrostatic discharge when handling this equipment.

**Caution:** Do not plug a phone jack connector in the RJ-45 port. This may damage this device. Les raccordeurs ne sont pas utilisé pour le système téléphonique!

**Caution:** Use only twisted-pair cables with RJ-45 connectors that conform to FCC standards.

## Environmental Statement

The manufacturer of this product endeavours to sustain an environmentally-friendly policy throughout the entire production process. This is achieved though the following means:

- Adherence to national legislation and regulations on environmental production standards.
- Conservation of operational resources.
- Waste reduction and safe disposal of all harmful un-recyclable by-products.
- Recycling of all reusable waste content.
- Design of products to maximize recyclables at the end of the product's life span.
- Continual monitoring of safety standards.

### End of Product Life Span

This product is manufactured in such a way as to allow for the recovery and disposal of all included electrical components once the product has reached the end of its life.

### Manufacturing Materials

There are no hazardous nor ozone-depleting materials in this product.

### Documentation

All printed documentation for this product uses biodegradable paper that originates from sustained and managed forests. The inks used in the printing process are non-toxic.

## Purpose

This guide details the hardware features of the switch, including Its physical and performance-related characteristics, and how to install the switch.

## Related Publications

The following publication gives specific information on how to operate and use the management functions of the switch:

The *SMC8624T, SMC8648T Management Guide*

Also, as part of the switch's firmware, there is an online web-based help that describes all management related features.

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# CHAPTER 1
# ABOUT THE TIGERSWITCH 10/100/1000

## Overview

SMC's TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 SMC8624T and SMC8648T are intelligent switches with 24 or 48 10/100/1000BASE-T ports, four of which are combination ports that are shared with four SFP transceiver slots. There is also an SNMP-based management agent embedded on the main board. This agent supports both in-band and out-of-band access for managing the switch.

These switches provide a broad range of powerful features for Layer 2 switching, delivering reliability and consistent performance for your network traffic. They bring order to poorly performing networks by segregating them into separate broadcast domains with IEEE 802.1Q compliant VLANs, and empower multimedia applications with multicast switching and CoS services.

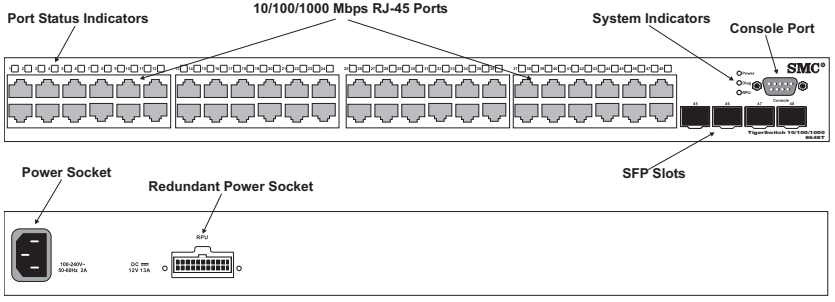


**Figure 1-1. SMC8648T Front and Rear Panels**

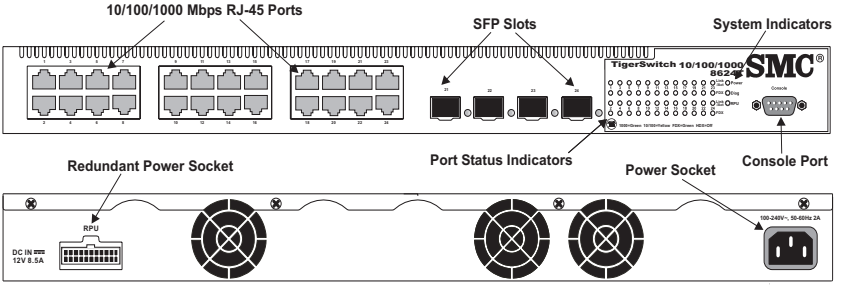


**Figure 1-2. SMC8624T Front and Rear Panels**

## Switch Architecture

The TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 employs a wire-speed, non-blocking switching fabric. This permits simultaneous wire-speed transport of multiple packets at low latency on all ports. This switch also features full-duplex capability on all ports, which effectively doubles the bandwidth of each connection.

The switch uses store-and-forward switching to ensure maximum data integrity. With store-and-forward switching, the entire packet must be received into a buffer and checked for validity before being forwarded. This prevents errors from being propagated throughout the network.

## Management Options

This switch contains a comprehensive array of LEDs for "at-a-glance" monitoring of network and port status. It also includes a management agent that allows you to configure or monitor the switch using its embedded management software, or via SNMP applications. To manage the switch, you can make a direct connection to the RS-232 console port (out-of-band), or you can manage the switch through a network connection (in-band) using Telnet, the on-board Web agent, or Windows-based network management software.

For a detailed description of the switch's advanced features, refer to the Management Guide.

# Description of Hardware

## 10/100/1000BASE-T Ports

These ports are RJ-45 ports that operate at 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps, half or full duplex, or at 1000 Mbps, full duplex. Because all ports on this switch support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs or servers, or to other switches or hubs. (See "1000BASE-T Pin Assignments" on page B-4.)

Each of these ports support auto-negotiation, so the optimum transmission mode (half or full duplex), and data rate (10, 100, or 1000 Mbps) can be selected automatically. If a device connected to one of these ports does not support auto-negotiation, the communication mode of that port can be configured manually.

Each port also supports auto-negotiation of flow control, so the switch can automatically prevent port buffers from becoming saturated.

## SFP Slots

The Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceiver slots are shared with four of the RJ-45 ports (ports 21~24 for the SMC8624T and ports 45~48 for the SMC8648T). In its default configuration, if an SFP transceiver (purchased separately) is installed in a slot and has a valid link on its port, the associated RJ-45 port is disabled and cannot be used. The switch can also be configured to force the use of an RJ-45 port or SFP slot, as required.

## Status LEDs

The LEDs, which are located on the front panel for easy viewing, are shown below and described in the following tables.

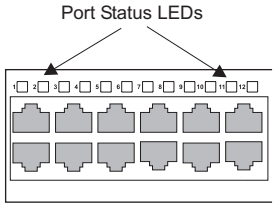


**Figure 1-3. SMC8648T Port Status LEDs**

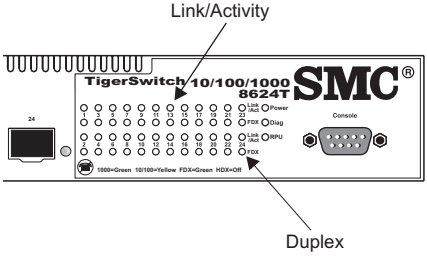


**Figure 1-4. SMC8624T Port Status LEDs**

**Table 1-1. Port Status LEDs**

| LED | Condition | Status |
|---|---|---|
| RJ-45 Ports | | |
| Link/Activity | On Amber | Port has established a valid 10 or 100 Mbps network connection. |
| | On Green | Port has established a valid 1000 Mbps network connection. |
| | Flashing Amber | Port has established a valid 10 or 100 Mbps network connection and traffic is passing through the port. |
| | Flashing Green | Port has established a valid 1000 Mbps network connection and traffic is passing through the port. |
| | Off | There is no valid link on the port. |
| Duplex (SMC8624T only) | On Green | The port is operating in full-duplex mode. |
| | Off | The port is operating in half-duplex mode. |
| SFP Transceiver Slots | | |
| (Ports 21-45, 45-48) | On Green | An SFP transceiver port has established a valid 1000 Mbps network connection. The associated RJ-45 port is disabled. |
| | Off | An SFP transceiver port has no valid link, or the link has failed. The associated RJ-45 Port is enabled. |

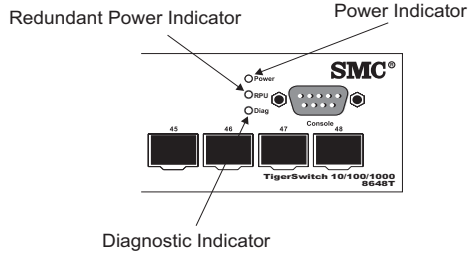


**Figure 1-5. SMC8648T System Status LEDs**

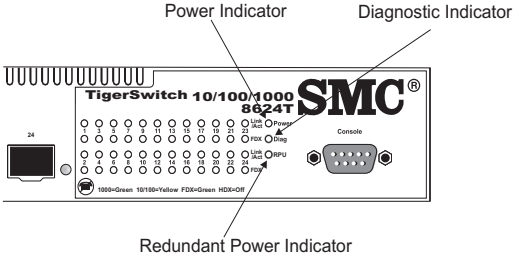


**Figure 1-6. SMC8624T System Status LEDs**

**Table 1-2. System Status LEDs**

| LED | Condition | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Power | On Green | The unit's internal power supply is operating normally. |
| | On Amber | There is a fault with the internal power supply. |
| | Off | The unit has no power connected. |
| RPU | On Green | The redundant power unit is operating normally. |
| | Flashing Green | The switch is operating using the redundant power unit. |
| | On Amber | There is a fault with the redundant power unit |
| | Off | The redundant power unit is not functioning. |

**Table 1-2. System Status LEDs**

| LED | Condition | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Diag. (Diagnostic) | Flashing Green | The system diagnostic test is in progress. |
| | On Green | The system diagnostic test has completed successfully. |
| | On Amber | The system diagnostic test has detected a fault. |

## Optional Redundant Power Unit

SMC provides an optional Redundant Power Unit (RPU), SMCRPU600W, that can supply power to the switch in the event of failure of the internal power supply.

## Power Supply Receptacles

There are two power receptacles on the rear panel of the switch. The standard power receptacle is for the AC power cord. The receptacle labeled "RPU" is for the optional Redundant Power Unit.

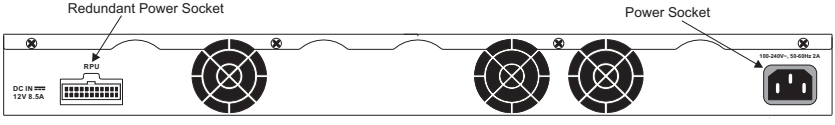


**Figure 1-7. SMC8624T Power Supply Receptacles**

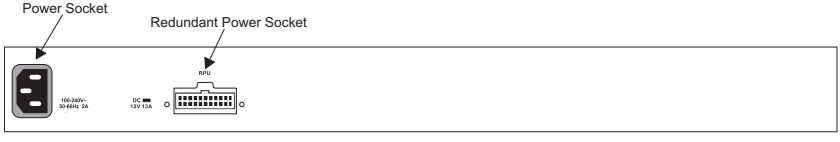


**Figure 1-8. SMC8648T Power Supply Receptacles**

# Features and Benefits

## Connectivity

- 24/48 dual-speed ports for easy Gigabit Ethernet integration and for protection of your investment in a legacy LAN equipment.
- Auto-negotiation enables each RJ-45 port to automatically select the optimum communication mode (half or full duplex) if this feature is supported by the attached device; otherwise the port can be configured manually.
- Independent RJ-45 10/100/1000BASE-T ports with auto MDI/MDI-X pinout selection.
- Unshielded (UTP) cable supported on all RJ-45 ports: Category 3 or better for 10 Mbps connections, Category 5 or better for 100 Mbps connections, and Category 5 or better for 1000 Mbps connections.
- IEEE 802.3 Ethernet, 802.3u Fast Ethernet, 802.3z and 802.3ab Gigabit Ethernet compliance ensures compatibility with standards-based hubs, network cards and switches from any vendor.

## Expandability

Supports 1000BASE-SX, 1000BASE-LX, 1000BASE-ZX, and 1000BASE-T SFP transceivers.

## Performance

- Transparent bridging
- Switching table with a total of 16K MAC address entries
- Provides store-and-forward switching
- Supports wire-speed switching
- Supports flow control, using back pressure for half duplex and IEEE 802.3x for full duplex

- Broadcast storm control
- Desktop or rack-mountable
- Limited lifetime warranty

## Management

- "At-a-glance" LEDs for easy troubleshooting
- Network management agent:
  - Manages the switch in-band or out-of-band
  - Supports Telnet, SNMP/RMON and Web-based interface

# CHAPTER 2
# NETWORK PLANNING

## Introduction to Switching

A network switch allows simultaneous transmission of multiple packets via non-crossbar switching. This means that it can partition a network more efficiently than bridges or routers. The switch has, therefore, been recognized as one of the most important building blocks for today's networking technology.

When performance bottlenecks are caused by congestion at the network access point (such as the network card for a high-volume file server), the device experiencing congestion (server, power user or hub) can be attached directly to a switched port. And, by using full-duplex mode, the bandwidth of the dedicated segment can be doubled to maximize throughput.

When networks are based on repeater (hub) technology, the maximum distance between end stations is limited. For Ethernet, there may be up to four hubs between any pair of stations; for Fast Ethernet, the maximum is two. This is known as the hop count. However, a switch turns the hop count back to zero. So subdividing the network into smaller and more manageable segments, and linking them to the larger network by means of a switch, removes this limitation.

A switch can be easily configured in any Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet network to significantly boost bandwidth while using conventional cabling and network cards.

# Application Examples

The TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 is not only designed to segment your network, but also to provide a wide range of options in setting up network connections and linking VLANs. Some typical applications are described below.

## Collapsed Backbone

The TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 is an excellent choice for mixed Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Gigabit Ethernet installations where significant growth is expected in the near future. You can easily build on this basic configuration, adding direct full-duplex connections to workstations or servers. When the time comes for further expansion, just connect to another hub or switch using one of the Gigabit Ethernet ports built into the front panel or a Gigabit Ethernet port on a plug-in SFP transceiver.

In the figure below, this switch is operating as a collapsed backbone for a small LAN. It is providing dedicated 100 Mbps full-duplex connections to workstations and 1 Gbps full-duplex connections to power users and servers.

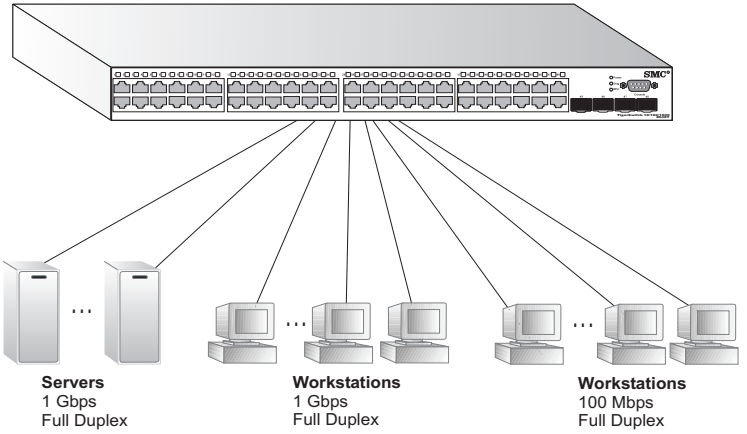


**Figure 2-1. Collapsed Backbone**

## Network Aggregation Plan

With 24/48 parallel bridging ports (i.e., 24/48 distinct collision domains), the Gigabit Ethernet Switch can collapse a complex network down into a single efficient bridged node, increasing overall bandwidth and throughput.

In the figure below, the 10/100/1000BASE-T ports on the Gigabit Ethernet Switch are providing 1 Gbps connectivity for up to 24/48 segments through stackable switches. In addition, the switch is also connecting several servers at 1 Gbps.

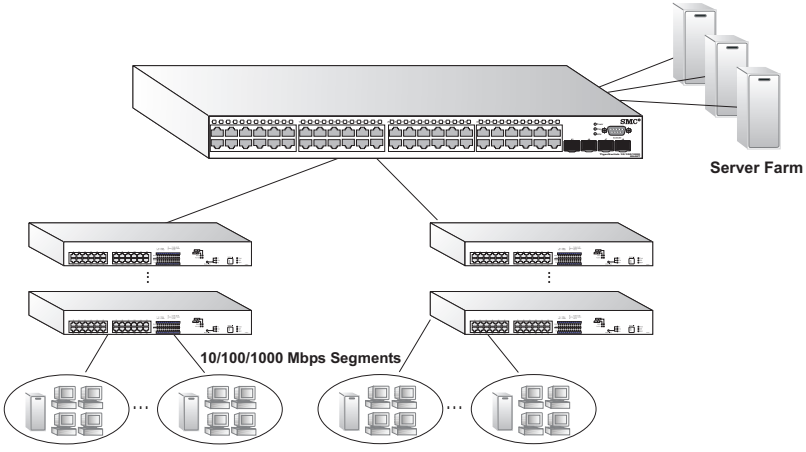


**Figure 2-2. Network Aggregation Plan**

## Remote Connections with Fiber Cable

Fiber optic technology allows for longer cabling than any other media type. A 1000BASE-SX (MMF) link can connect to a site up to 550 meters away, and a 1000BASE-LX (SMF) link can run up to 5 km. This allows the Gigabit Ethernet Switch to serve as a collapsed backbone, providing direct connectivity for a widespread LAN.

A 1000BASE-SX SFP can be used for a high-speed connection between floors in the same building, and a 1000BASE-LX SFP can be used to connect to other buildings in a campus setting.

The figure below illustrates this switch connecting multiple segments with fiber cable.

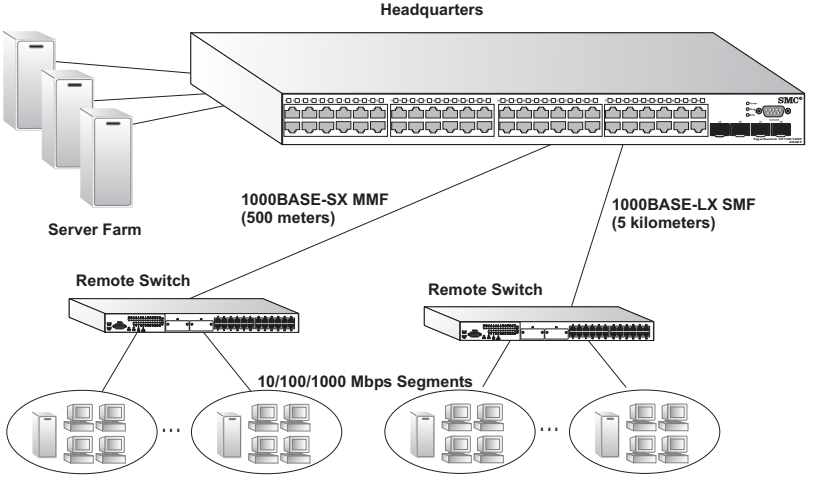


**Figure 2-3. Remote Connection with Fiber Cable**

## Making VLAN Connections

This switch supports VLANs which can be used to organize any group of network nodes into separate broadcast domains. VLANs confine broadcast traffic to the originating group, and can eliminate broadcast storms in large networks. This provides a more secure and cleaner network environment.

VLANs can be based on untagged port groups, or traffic can be explicitly tagged to identify the VLAN group to which it belongs. Untagged VLANs can be used for small networks attached to a single switch. However, tagged VLANs should be used for larger networks, and all the VLANs assigned to the inter-switch links.

The switch also supports multiple spanning trees which allow VLANs groups to maintain a more stable path between all VLAN members. This can reduce the overall amount of protocol traffic crossing the network, and provide a shorter reconfiguration time when any link in the spanning tree fails.

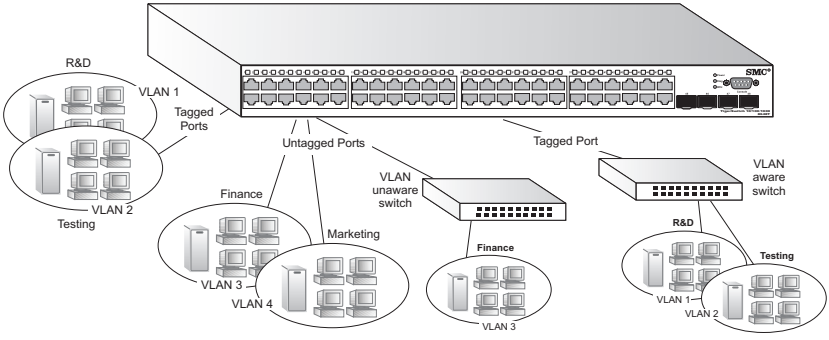


**Figure 2-4. Making VLAN Connections**

**Note:** When connecting to a switch that does not support IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tags, use untagged ports.

# Application Notes

1. Full-duplex operation only applies to point-to-point access (such as when a switch is attached to a workstation, server or another switch). When the switch is connected to a hub, both devices must operate in half-duplex mode.

2. Avoid using flow control on a port connected to a hub unless it is actually required to solve a problem. Otherwise back pressure jamming signals may degrade overall performance for the segment attached to the hub.

3. As a general rule the length of fiber optic cable for a single switched link should not exceed 550 m (1805 ft) for multimode fiber or 5 km (16404 ft) for single-mode fiber. For longer connections, you can use a 1000BASE-ZX SFP transceiver, which supports runs of up to 100 kilometers.

   However, power budget constraints must also be considered when calculating the maximum cable length for your specific environment.

# CHAPTER 3
# INSTALLING THE SWITCH

## Selecting a Site

TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 units can be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack or on a flat surface. Be sure to follow the guidelines below when choosing a location.

- The site should:
  - be at the center of all the devices you want to link and near a power outlet.
  - be able to maintain its temperature within 0 to 50 °C (32 to 122 °F) and its humidity within 5% to 95%, non-condensing
  - provide adequate space (approximately two inches) on all sides for proper air flow
  - be accessible for installing, cabling and maintaining the devices
  - allow the status LEDs to be clearly visible
- Make sure twisted-pair cable is always routed away from power lines, fluorescent lighting fixtures and other sources of electrical interference, such as radios and transmitters.
- Make sure that a separate grounded power outlet that provides 100 to 240 VAC, 50 to 60 Hz, is within 2.44 m (8 feet) of each device and is powered from an independent circuit breaker. As with any equipment, using a filter or surge suppressor is recommended.

# Ethernet Cabling

To ensure proper operation when installing the switch into a network, make sure that the current cables are suitable for 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX or 1000BASE-T operation. Check the following criteria against the current installation of your network:

- Cable type: Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) cables with RJ-45 connectors; Category 3 or better for 10BASE-T, Category 5 or better for 100BASE-TX, and Category 5e or better for 1000BASE-T.
- Protection from radio frequency interference emissions
- Electrical surge suppression
- Separation of electrical wires (switch related or other) and electromagnetic fields from data based network wiring
- Safe connections with no damaged cables, connectors or shields

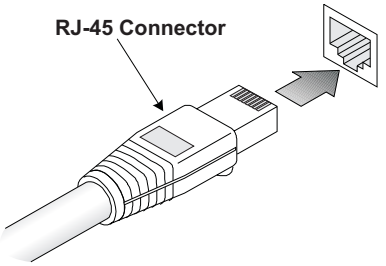


**Figure 3-1. RJ-45 Connections**

# Equipment Checklist

After unpacking the TigerSwitch 10/100/1000, check the contents to be sure you have received all the components. Then, before beginning the installation, be sure you have all other necessary installation equipment.

## Package Contents

- TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 unit (SMC8624T or SMC8648T)
- Four adhesive foot pads
- Bracket Mounting Kit containing two brackets and eight screws for attaching the brackets to the switch
- Power cord—either US, Continental Europe or UK
- RS-232 console cable
- This Installation Guide
- Management Guide
- SMC Warranty Registration Card—be sure to complete and return to SMC

## Optional Rack-Mounting Equipment

If you plan to rack-mount the switch, be sure to have the following equipment available:

- Four mounting screws for each device you plan to install in a rack—these are not included
- A screwdriver (Phillips or flathead, depending on the type of screws used)

# Mounting

A TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 unit can be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack or on a desktop or shelf. Mounting instructions for each type of site follow.

## Rack Mounting

Before rack mounting the switch, pay particular attention to the following factors:

- Temperature: Since the temperature within a rack assembly may be higher than the ambient room temperature, check that the rack-environment temperature is within the specified operating temperature range. (See page C-2.)
- Mechanical Loading: Do not place any equipment on top of a rack-mounted unit.
- Circuit Overloading: Be sure that the supply circuit to the rack assembly is not overloaded.
- Grounding: Rack-mounted equipment should be properly grounded. Particular attention should be given to supply connections other than direct connections to the mains.

To rack-mount devices:

1. Attach the brackets to the device using the screws provided in the Bracket Mounting Kit.

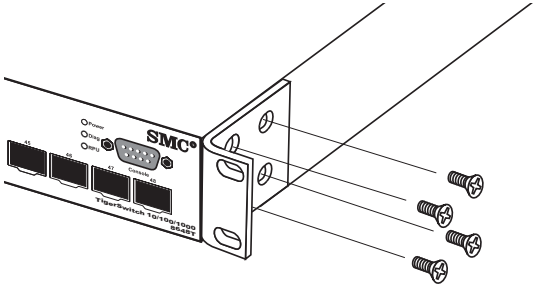


**Figure 3-2. Attaching the Brackets**

2. Mount the device in the rack, using four rack-mounting screws (not provided).

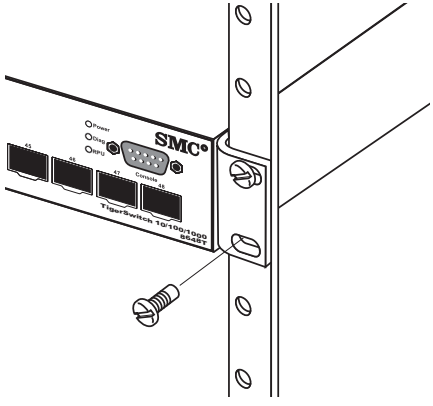


**Figure 3-3. Installing the Switch in a Rack**

3. If installing a single switch only, turn to "Connecting to a Power Source" at the end of this chapter.

4. If installing multiple switches, mount them in the rack, one below the other, in any order.

5. If also installing RPUs, mount them in the rack below the other devices.

## Desktop or Shelf Mounting

1. Attach the four adhesive feet to the bottom of the first switch.

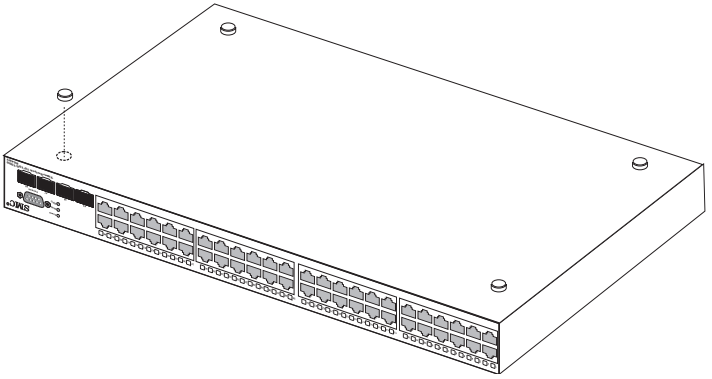

**Figure 3-4. Attaching the Adhesive Feet**

2. Set the device on a flat surface near an AC power source, making sure there are at least two inches of space on all sides for proper air flow.

3. If installing a single switch only, go to "Connecting to a Power Source" at the end of this chapter.

4. If installing multiple switches, attach four adhesive feet to each one. Place each device squarely on top of the one below, in any order.

5. If also installing RPUs, place them close to the stack.

## Installing an Optional SFP Transceiver into the Switch

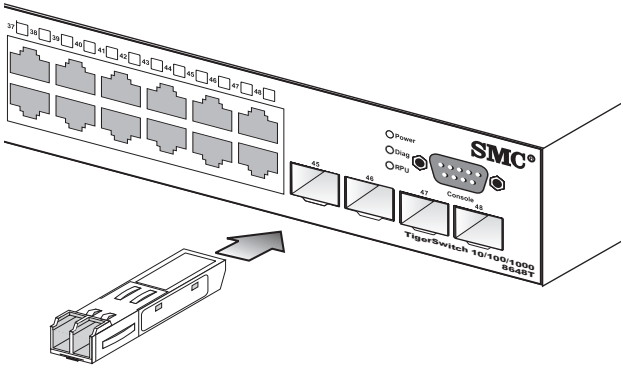


**Figure 3-5. Inserting an SFP Transceiver into a Slot**

To install an SFP transceiver, do the following:

1. Consider network and cabling requirements to select an appropriate SFP transceiver type.

2. Insert the transceiver with the optical connector facing outward and the slot connector facing down. Note that SFP transceivers are keyed so they can only be installed in one orientation.

3. Slide the SFP transceiver into the slot until it clicks into place.

**Note:** SFP transceivers are hot-swappable. The switch does not need to be powered off before installing or removing a transceiver. However, always first disconnect the network cable before removing a transceiver.

# Connecting to a Power Source

To connect a device to a power source:

1. Insert the power cable plug directly into the receptacle located at the back of the device.

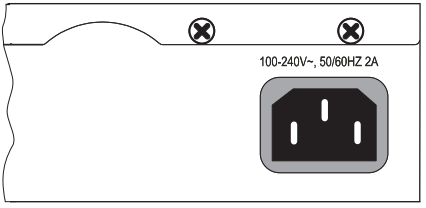


**Figure 3-6. Power Receptacle**

2. Plug the other end of the cable into a grounded, 3-pin socket.

**Note:** For international use, you may need to change the AC line cord. You must use a line cord set that has been approved for the receptacle type in your country.

3. Check the front-panel LEDs as the device is powered on to be sure the Power LED is on. If not, check that the power cable is correctly plugged in.

4. If you have purchased a Redundant Power Unit, connect it to the device and to an AC power source now, following the instructions included with the package.

# Connecting to the Console Port

The DB-9 serial port on the switch's front panel is used to connect to the switch for out-of-band console configuration. The on-board configuration program can be accessed from a terminal or a PC running a terminal emulation program. The pin assignments used to connect to the serial port are provided in the following tables.

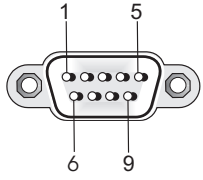


**Figure 3-7. Serial Port (DB-9 DTE) Pin-Out**

**Table 3-1. Wiring Map for Serial Cable**

| Switch's 9-Pin Serial Port | Null Modem | PC's 9-Pin DTE Port |
|---|---|---|
| 2 RXD (receive data) | <---------- | 3 TXD (transmit data) |
| 3 TXD (transmit data) | ----------> | 2 RXD (receive data) |
| 5 SGND (signal ground) | ---------- | 5 SGND (signal ground) |

No other pins are used.

The serial port's configuration requirements are as follows:

- Default Baud rate—9,600 bps
- Character Size—8 Characters
- Parity—None
- Stop bit—One
- Data bits—8
- Flow control—none

# CHAPTER 4
# MAKING NETWORK CONNECTIONS

## Connecting Network Devices

The TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 is designed to interconnect multiple segments (or collision domains). It can be connected to network cards in PCs and servers, as well as to hubs, switches or routers. It may also be connected to devices using optional SFP transceivers.

## Twisted-Pair Devices

Each device requires an unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable with RJ-45 connectors at both ends. Use Category 5, 5e or 6 cable for 1000BASE-T connections, Category 5 or better for 100BASE-TX connections, and Category 3 or better for 10BASE-T connections.

### Cabling Guidelines

The RJ-45 ports on the switch support automatic MDI/MDI-X pinout configuration, so you can use standard straight-through twisted-pair cables to connect to any other network device (PCs, servers, switches, routers, or hubs).

See Appendix B for further information on cabling.

**Caution**: Do not plug a phone jack connector into an RJ-45 port. This will damage the switch. Use only twisted-pair cables with RJ-45 connectors that conform to FCC standards.

## Connecting to PCs, Servers, Hubs and Switches

1. Attach one end of a twisted-pair cable segment to the device's RJ-45 connector.

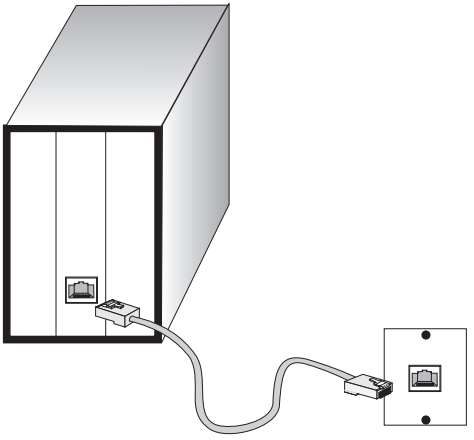

**Figure 4-1. Making Twisted-Pair Connections**

2. If the device is a PC card and the switch is in the wiring closet, attach the other end of the cable segment to a modular wall outlet that is connected to the wiring closet. (See "Wiring Closet Connections" on the next page.) Otherwise, attach the other end to an available port on the switch.

3. Make sure each twisted pair cable does not exceed 100 meters (328 ft) in length.

4. As each connection is made, the Link LED (on the switch) corresponding to each port will light to indicate that the connection is valid.

**Note:** Avoid using flow control on a port connected to a hub unless it is actually required to solve a problem. Otherwise back pressure jamming signals may degrade overall performance for the segment.

## Network Wiring Connections

Today, the punch-down block is an integral part of many of the newer equipment racks. It is actually part of the patch panel. Instructions for making connections in the wiring closet with this type of equipment follows.

1. Attach one end of a patch cable to an available port on the switch, and the other end to the patch panel.

2. If not already in place, attach one end of a cable segment to the back of the patch panel where the punch-down block is located, and the other end to a modular wall outlet.

3. Label the cables to simplify future troubleshooting.

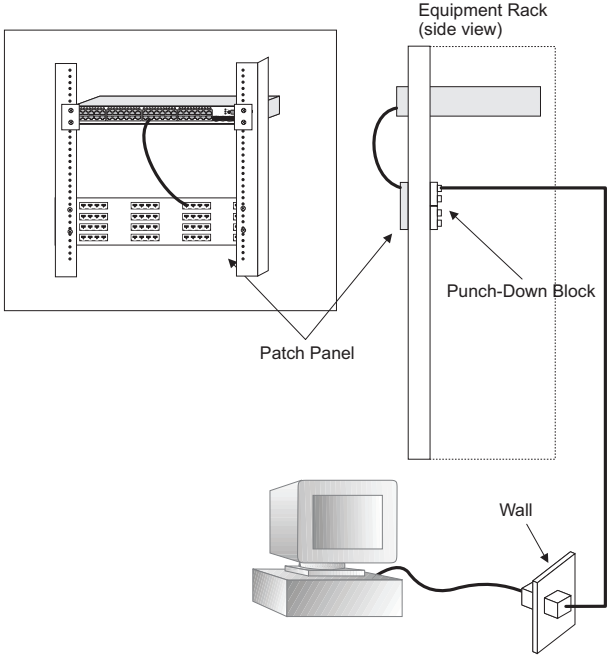


**Figure 4-2. Wiring Closet Connections**

# Fiber Optic SFP Devices

An optional Gigabit SFP transceiver (1000BASE-SX, 1000BASE-LX or 1000BASE-LH) can be used for a backbone connection between switches, or for connecting to a high-speed server.

Each multimode fiber optic port requires 50/125 or 62.5/125 micron multimode fiber optic cabling with an LC connector at both ends.

Each single-mode fiber port requires 9/125 micron single-mode fiber optic cable with an LC connector at both ends.

**Caution:** This switch uses lasers to transmit signals over fiber optic cable. The lasers are compliant with the requirements of a Class 1 Laser Product and are inherently eye safe in normal operation. However, you should never look directly at a transmit port when it is powered on.

1. Remove and keep the LC port's rubber cover. When not connected to a fiber cable, the rubber cover should be replaced to protect the optics.

2. Check that the fiber terminators are clean. You can clean the cable plugs by wiping them gently with a clean tissue or cotton ball moistened with a little ethanol. Dirty fiber terminators on fiber cables will impair the quality of the light transmitted through the cable and lead to degraded performance on the port.

3. Connect one end of the cable to the LC port on the switch and the other end to the LC port on the other device. Since LC connectors are keyed, the cable can be attached in only one orientation.

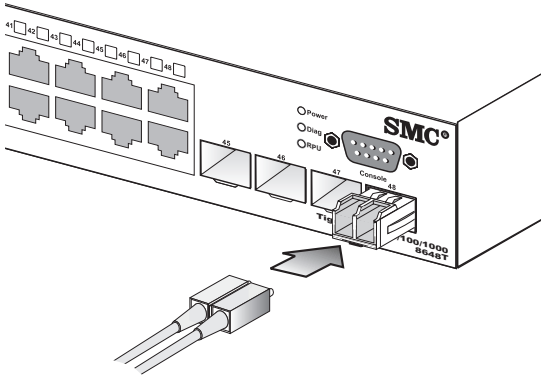


**Figure 4-3. Making LC Port Connections**

4. As a connection is made, check the green Link LED on the switch corresponding to the port to be sure that the connection is valid.

The 1000BASE-SX, 1000BASE-LX and 1000BASE-LH fiber optic ports operate at 1 Gbps full duplex, with auto-negotiation of flow control. The maximum length for fiber optic cable operating at Gigabit speed will depend on the fiber type as listed under "1000 Mbps Gigabit Ethernet Collision Domain" on page 4-6.

# Connectivity Rules

When adding hubs (repeaters) to your network, please follow the connectivity rules listed in the manuals for these products. However, note that because switches break up the path for connected devices into separate collision domains, you should not include the switch or connected cabling in your calculations for cascade length involving other devices.

## 1000BASE-T Cable Requirements

All Category 5 UTP cables that are used for 100BASE-TX connections should also work for 1000BASE-T, providing that all four wire pairs are connected. However, it is recommended that for all critical connections, or any new cable installations, Category 5e (enhanced Category 5) or Category 6 cable should be used. The Category 5e specification includes test parameters that are only recommendations for Category 5. Therefore, the first step in preparing existing Category 5 cabling for running 1000BASE-T is a simple test of the cable installation to be sure that it complies with the IEEE 802.3ab standards.

## 1000 Mbps Gigabit Ethernet Collision Domain

**Table 4-1. Maximum 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet Cable Length**

| Cable Type | Maximum Cable Length | Connector |
|---|---|---|
| Category 5, 5e, 6 100-ohm UTP or STP | 100 m (328 ft) | RJ-45 |

**Table 4-2. Maximum 1000BASE-SX Fiber Optic Cable Distance**

| Fiber Diameter | Fiber Bandwidth | Cable Length Range | Connector |
|---|---|---|---|
| 62.5/125 micron multimode fiber (MMF) | 160 MHz/km | 2-220 m (7-722 ft) | LC |
| | 200 MHz/km | 2-275 m (7-902 ft) | LC |
| 50/125 micron multimode fiber (MMF) | 400 MHz/km | 2-500 m (7-1641 ft) | LC |
| | 500 MHz/km | 2-550 m (7-1805 ft) | LC |

**Table 4-3. Maximum 1000BASE-LX Fiber Optic Cable Distance**

| Fiber Diameter | Fiber Bandwidth | Cable Length Range | Connector |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9/125 micron single-mode fiber | N/A | 2 m - 5 km (7 ft - 3.2 miles) | LC |

**Table 4-4. Maximum 1000BASE-ZX Fiber Optic Cable Distance**

| Fiber Diameter | Fiber Bandwidth | Cable Length Range | Connector |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9/125 micron single-mode fiber | N/A | 70* - 100 km (43.5 - 62.1 miles) | LC |

* For link spans exceeding 70 km, you may need to use premium single mode fiber or dispersion shifted single mode fiber

## 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet Collision Domain

**Table 4-5. Maximum Fast Ethernet Cable Distance**

| Type | Cable Type | Maximum Cable Length | Connector |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100BASE-TX | Category 5 or better 100-ohm UTP or STP | 100 m (328 ft) | RJ-45 |

## 10 Mbps Ethernet Collision Domain

**Table 4-6. Maximum Ethernet Cable Distance**

| Cable Type | Maximum Length | Connector |
|---|---|---|
| Twisted Pair, Categories 3, 4, 5 or better 100-ohm UTP | 100 m (328 ft) | RJ-45 |

# Cable Labeling and Connection Records

When planning a network installation, it is essential to label the opposing ends of cables and to record where each cable is connected. Doing so will enable you to easily locate inter-connected devices, isolate faults and change your topology without need for unnecessary time consumption.

To best manage the physical implementations of your network, follow these guidelines:

- Clearly label the opposing ends of each cable.
- Using your building's floor plans, draw a map of the location of all network-connected equipment. For each piece of equipment, identify the devices to which it is connected.
- Note the length of each cable and the maximum cable length supported by the switch ports.
- For ease of understanding, use a location-based key when assigning prefixes to your cable labeling.
- Use sequential numbers for cables that originate from the same equipment.
- Differentiate between racks by naming accordingly.
- Label each separate piece of equipment.
- Display a copy of your equipment map, including keys to all abbreviations at each equipment rack.

# APPENDIX A
# TROUBLESHOOTING

## Diagnosing Switch Indicators

**Table A-1. Troubleshooting Chart**

| Symptom | Action |
|---|---|
| Power LED is Off | • Check connections between the switch, the power cord, and the wall outlet.<br>• Contact your dealer for assistance.<br>• Contact SMC Technical Support. |
| Diag LED is On Amber | • Try power cycling the switch to clear the condition.<br>• Contact your dealer for assistance. |
| Link LED is Off | • Verify that the switch and attached device are powered on.<br>• Be sure the cable is plugged into both the switch and corresponding device.<br>• Verify that the proper cable type is used and its length does not exceed specified limits.<br>• Check the adapter on the attached device and cable connections for possible defects. Replace the defective adapter or cable if necessary. |

# Power and Cooling Problems

If the power indicator does not turn on when the power cord is plugged in, you may have a problem with the power outlet, power cord, or internal power supply. However, if the unit powers off after running for a while, check for loose power connections, power losses or surges at the power outlet, and verify that the fans on the unit are unobstructed and running prior to shutdown. If you still cannot isolate the problem, then the internal power supply may be defective.

# Installation

Verify that all system components have been properly installed. If one or more components appear to be malfunctioning (such as the power cord or network cabling), test them in an alternate environment where you are sure that all the other components are functioning properly.

# In-Band Access

You can access the management agent in the switch from anywhere within the attached network using Telnet, a Web browser, or other network management software tools. However, you must first configure the switch with a valid IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. If you have trouble establishing a link to the management agent, check to see if you have a valid network connection. Then verify that you entered the correct IP address. Also, be sure the port through which you are connecting to the switch has not been disabled. If it has not been disabled, then check the network cabling that runs between your remote location and the switch.

**Caution:** The management agent can accept up to four simultaneous Telnet sessions. If the maximum number of sessions already exists, an additional Telnet connection will not be able to log into the system.

# APPENDIX B
# CABLES

## Twisted-Pair Cable and Pin Assignments

**Caution:** DO NOT plug a phone jack connector into any RJ-45 port. Use only twisted-pair cables with RJ-45 connectors that conform with FCC standards.

For 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX connections, a twisted-pair cable must have two pairs of wires. Each wire pair is identified by two different colors. For example, one wire might be green and the other, green with white stripes. Also, an RJ-45 connector must be attached to both ends of the cable.

**Caution:** Each wire pair must be attached to the RJ-45 connectors in a specific orientation. (See "Cabling Guidelines" on page 4-1 for an explanation.)

Figure B-1 illustrates how the pins on the RJ-45 connector are numbered. Be sure to hold the connectors in the same orientation when attaching the wires to the pins.

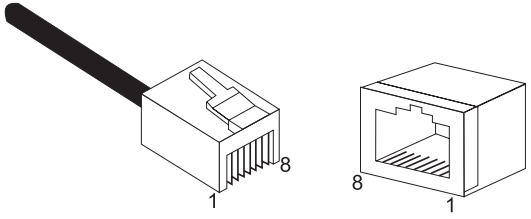


**Figure B-1. RJ-45 Connector Pin Numbers**

## 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX Pin Assignments

Use unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable for RJ-45 connections: 100-ohm Category 3 or better cable for 10 Mbps connections, or 100-ohm Category 5 or better cable for 100 Mbps or 1000 Mbps connections. Also be sure that the length of any twisted-pair connection does not exceed 100 meters (328 feet).

The RJ-45 ports on the switch base unit support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs or servers, or to other switches or hubs. In straight-through cable, pins 1, 2, 3, and 6, at one end of the cable, are connected straight through to pins 1, 2, 3, and 6 at the other end of the cable.

**Table B-1. 10/100BASE-TX MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts**

| Pin | MDI-X Assignment | MDI Assignment |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Input Receive Data + | Output Transmit Data + |
| 2 | Input Receive Data - | Output Transmit Data - |
| 3 | Output Transmit Data + | Input Receive Data + |
| 6 | Output Transmit Data - | Input Receive Data - |
| 4,5,7,8 | Not used | Not used |

**Note:** The "+" and "-" signs represent the polarity of the wires that make up each wire pair.

## Straight-Through Wiring

If the twisted-pair cable is to join two ports and only one of the ports has an internal crossover (MDI-X), the two pairs of wires must be straight-through. (When auto-negotiation is enabled for any RJ-45 port on this switch, you can use either straight-through or crossover cable to connect to any device type.)

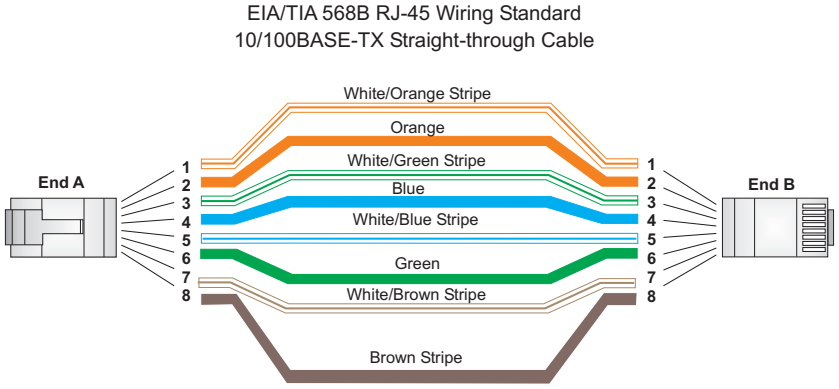


**Figure B-2. Straight-through Wiring**

## Crossover Wiring

If the twisted-pair cable is to join two ports and either both ports are labeled with an "X" (MDI-X) or neither port is labeled with an "X" (MDI), a crossover must be implemented in the wiring. (When auto-negotiation is enabled for any RJ-45 port on this switch, you can use either straight-through or crossover cable to connect to any device type.)

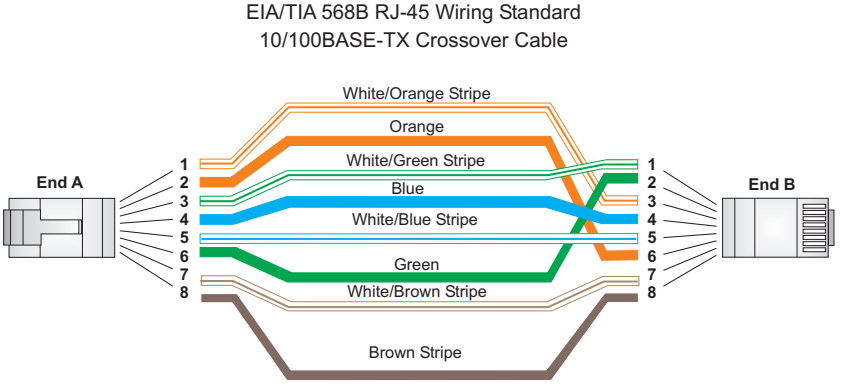


**Figure B-3. Crossover Wiring**

## 1000BASE-T Pin Assignments

All 1000BASE-T ports support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs or servers, or to other switches or hubs.

The table below shows the 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X port pinouts. These ports require that all four pairs of wires be connected. Note that for 1000BASE-T operation, all four pairs of wires are used for both transmit and receive.

Use 100-ohm Category 5, 5e or 6 unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable for 1000BASE-T connections. Also be sure that the length of any twisted-pair connection does not exceed 100 meters (328 feet).

**Table B-2. 1000BASE-T MDI-X and MDI Port Pinouts**

| Pin | MDI-X Signal Name | MDI Signal Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bi-directional Data Two Plus (BI_D2+) | Bi-directional Data One Plus (BI_D1+) |
| 2 | Bi-directional Data Two Minus (BI_D2-) | Bi-directional Data One Minus (BI_D1-) |
| 3 | Bi-directional Data One Plus (BI_D1+) | Bi-directional Data Two Plus (BI_D2+) |
| 4 | Bi-directional Data Four Plus (BI_D4+) | Bi-directional Data Three Plus (BI_D3+) |
| 5 | Bi-directional Data Four Minus (BI_D4-) | Bi-directional Data Three Minus (BI_D3-) |
| 6 | Bi-directional Data One Minus (BI_D1-) | Bi-directional Data Two Minus (BI_D2-) |
| 7 | Bi-directional Data One Plus (BI_D3+) | Bi-directional Data One Plus (BI_D4+) |
| 8 | Bi-directional Data Three Minus (BI_D3-) | Bi-directional Data Four Minus (BI_D4-) |

## 1000BASE-T Cable Requirements

All Category 5 UTP cables that are used for 100BASE-TX connections should also work for 1000BASE-T, providing that all four wire pairs are connected. However, it is recommended that for all critical connections, or any new cable installations, Category 5e (enhanced Category 5) or 6 cable should be used. The Category 5e and 6 specifications include test parameters that are only recommendations for Category 5. Therefore, the first step in preparing existing Category 5 cabling for running 1000BASE-T is a simple test of the cable installation to be sure that it complies with the IEEE 802.3ab standards.

### Cable Testing for Existing Category 5 Cable

Installed Category 5 cabling must pass tests for Attenuation, Near-End Crosstalk (NEXT), and Far-End Crosstalk (FEXT). This cable testing information is specified in the ANSI/TIA/EIA-TSB-67 standard. Additionally, cables must also pass test parameters for Return Loss and Equal-Level Far-End Crosstalk (ELFEXT). These tests are specified in the ANSI/TIA/EIA-TSB-95 Bulletin, "The Additional Transmission Performance Guidelines for 100 Ohm 4-Pair Category 5 Cabling."

Note that when testing your cable installation, be sure to include all patch cables between switches and end devices.

**Adjusting Existing Category 5 Cabling to Run 1000BASE-T**

If your existing Category 5 installation does not meet one of the test parameters for 1000BASE-T, there are basically three measures that can be applied to try and correct the problem:

1. Replace any Category 5 patch cables with high-performance Category 5e or Category 6 cables.
2. Reduce the number of connectors used in the link.
3. Reconnect some of the connectors in the link.

# Fiber Standards

The current TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association) 568-A specification on optical fiber cabling consists of one recognized cable type for horizontal subsytems and two cable types for backbone subsystems.

**Horizontal** 62.5/125 micron multimode (two fibers per outlet).
**Backbone** 62.5/125 micron multimode or single mode.

TIA 568-B will allow the use of 50/125 micron multimode optical fiber in both the horizontal and backbone in addition to the types listed above. All optical fiber components and installation practices must meet applicable building and safety codes.

# APPENDIX C
# SPECIFICATIONS

## Physical Characteristics

**Port Configuration**

SMC8624T

10/100/100BASE-T Ports 1-24

1000BASE-T: 10/100 Mbps, half/full duplex

1000 Mbps, full duplex

SFP Ports 21-24

1000BASE-X: 1000 Mbps, full duplex

SMC8648T

10/100/100BASE-T Ports 1-48

1000BASE-T: 10/100 Mbps, half/full duplex

1000 Mbps, full duplex

SFP Ports 45-48

1000BASE-X: 1000 Mbps, full duplex

**Network Interface**

Ports 1-24/48: RJ-45 connector, auto MDI/X

10BASE-T: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP cable; Categories 3 or better)

Maximum Cable Length - 100 m (328 ft)

100BASE-TX: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP cable; Category 5 or better)

Maximum Cable Length - 100 m (328 ft)

1000BASE-T: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP or STP cable; Category 5, 5e, or 6)

Maximum Cable Length - 100 m (328 ft)

**System Memory**

8 Mbytes flash

32 Mbytes SDRAM

**Data Packet Buffer**
2 Mbytes

**Aggregate Bandwidth**
SMC8624T: 48 Gbps
SMC8648T: 96 Gbps

**Switching Database**
16K MAC address entries

**LEDs**
System: Power (Power Supply), Diag (Diagnostics), RPU (Redundant Power Unit)
Port: Link/Activity

**Weight**
4.3 kg (9.46 lbs)

**Size**
44.0 x 41.5 x 4.4 cm (17.4 x 16.3 x 1.7 in.)

**Temperature**
Operating: 0 to 50 °C (32 to 122 °F)
Storage: -40 to 70 °C (-40 to 158 °F)

**Humidity**
Operating: 5% to 95% (non-condensing)

**AC Input**
100 to 240 V, 50/60 Hz

**Power Supply**
Internal, auto-ranging transformer: 90 to 240 VAC, 47 to 63 Hz
External, supports connection for redundant power supply

**Power Consumption**
SMC8624T: 70 Watts maximum
SMC8648T: 110 Watts maximum

**Heat Dissipation**
SMC8624T: 239 BTU/hr maximum
SMC8648T: 376 BTU/hr maximum

**Maximum Current**
SMC8624T: 1.2 A @ 110 VAC, 0.6 A @ 240 VAC
SMC8648T: 1.3 A @ 110 VAC, 0.6 A @ 240 VAC

# Switch Features

**Forwarding Mode**
Store-and-forward

**Throughput**
Wire speed

**Flow Control**
Full Duplex: IEEE 802.3x
Half Duplex: Back pressure

# Standards

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
IEEE 802.3u Fast Ethernet
IEEE 802.3z and 802.3ab Gigabit Ethernet
IEEE 802.1p priority tags
IEEE 802.3ac VLAN tagging
IEEE 802.1D Bridging
IEEE 802.3x full-duplex flow control
ISO/IEC 8802-3 Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD)

# Compliances

**CE Mark**

**Emissions**
FCC Class A
Industry Canada Class A
EN55022 (CISPR 22) Class A
EN 61000-3-2/3
VCCI Class A
C-Tick - AS/NZS 3548 (1995) Class A

**Immunity**
EN 61000-4-2/3/4/5/6/8/11

**Safety**
CSA/NRTL (CSA 22.2.950 & UL 1950)
EN60950 (TUV/GS)

# Warranty

Limited Lifetime

# APPENDIX D
# ORDERING INFORMATION

**TigerSwitch 10/100/1000 Products and Accessories**

| Product Number | Description |
|---|---|
| SMC8648T | 48 10/100/1000BASE-T ports switch with four Gigabit combination ports with RJ-45 connectors and associated SFP transceiver slots |
| SMC8624T | 24 10/100/1000BASE-T ports switch with four Gigabit combination ports with RJ-45 connectors and associated SFP transceiver slots |
| SMCBGSLCX1 | 1-port 1000BASE-SX Small Form Pluggable (SFP) mini-GBIC transceiver |
| SMCBGLLCX1 | 1-port 1000BASE-LX Small Form Pluggable (SFP) mini-GBIC transceiver |
| SMCBGZLCX1 | 1-port 1000BASE-ZX Small Form Pluggable (SFP) mini-GBIC transceiver |
| SMCRPU600W* | Redundant power unit with cables, supports one device |

* Also available in models for Continental Europe and the UK.

# GLOSSARY

**10BASE-T**

IEEE 802.3 specification for 10 Mbps Ethernet over two pairs of Category 3 or better UTP cable.

**100BASE-TX**

IEEE 802.3u specification for 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet over two pairs of Category 5 or better UTP cable.

**1000BASE-SX**

IEEE 802.3z specification for Gigabit Ethernet over two strands of 50/125 or 62.5/125 micron core fiber cable.

**1000BASE-LX**

IEEE 802.3z specification for Gigabit Ethernet over two strands of 50/125, 62.5/125 or 9/125 micron core fiber cable.

**1000BASE-T**

IEEE 802.3ab specification for Gigabit Ethernet over 100-ohm Category 5 or 5e twisted-pair cable (using all four wire pairs).

**1000BASE-ZX**

Specification for long-haul Gigabit Ethernet over two two strands of 9/125 micron core fiber cable.

**Auto-Negotiation**

Signalling method allowing each node to select its optimum operational mode (e.g., 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps and half or full duplex) based on the capabilities of the node to which it is connected.

**Bandwidth**

The difference between the highest and lowest frequencies available for network signals. Also synonymous with wire speed, the actual speed of the data transmission along the cable.

**Collision**

A condition in which packets transmitted over the cable interfere with each other. Their interference makes both signals unintelligible.

**Collision Domain**

Single CSMA/CD LAN segment.

**CSMA/CD**

CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detect) is the communication method employed by Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet.

**End Station**

A workstation, server, or other device that does not forward traffic.

**Ethernet**

A network communication system developed and standardized by DEC, Intel, and Xerox, using baseband transmission, CSMA/CD access, logical bus topology, and coaxial cable. The successor IEEE 802.3 standard provides for integration into the OSI model and extends the physical layer and media with repeaters and implementations that operate on fiber, thin coax and twisted-pair cable.

**Fast Ethernet**

A 100 Mbps network communication system based on Ethernet and the CSMA/CD access method.

**Gigabit Ethernet**

A 1000 Mbps network communication system based on Ethernet and the CSMA/CD access method.

**Full Duplex**

Transmission method that allows two network devices to transmit and receive concurrently, effectively doubling the bandwidth of that link.

**IEEE**

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

**IEEE 802.3**

Defines carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications.

**IEEE 802.3ab**

Defines CSMA/CD access method and physical layer specifications for 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet.

**IEEE 802.3u**

Defines CSMA/CD access method and physical layer specifications for 100BASE-TX Fast Ethernet.

**IEEE 802.3x**

Defines Ethernet frame start/stop requests and timers used for flow control on full-duplex links.

**IEEE 802.3z**

Defines CSMA/CD access method and physical layer specifications for 1000BASE Gigabit Ethernet.

**LAN Segment**

Separate LAN or collision domain.

**LED**

Light emitting diode used for monitoring a device or network condition.

**Local Area Network**

A group of interconnected computers and support devices.

**Media Access Control** (MAC)

A portion of the networking protocol that governs access to the transmission medium, facilitating the exchange of data between network nodes.

**MIB**

An acronym for Management Information Base. It is a set of database objects that contains information about the device.

**Modal Bandwidth**

Bandwidth for multimode fiber is referred to as modal bandwidth because it varies with the modal field (or core diameter) of the fiber. Modal bandwidth is specified in units of MHz per km, which indicates the amount of bandwidth supported by the fiber for a one km distance.

**Network Diameter**

Wire distance between two end stations in the same collision domain.

**Redundant Power Unit** (RPU)

A backup power supply unit that automatically takes over in case the primary power supply should fail.

**RJ-45 Connector**

A connector for twisted-pair wiring.

**Switched Ports**

Ports that are on separate collision domains or LAN segments.

**TIA**

Telecommunications Industry Association

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol** (TCP/IP)

Protocol suite that includes TCP as the primary transport protocol, and IP as the network layer protocol.

**UTP**

Unshielded twisted-pair cable.

**Virtual LAN** (VLAN)

A Virtual LAN is a collection of network nodes that share the same collision domain regardless of their physical location or connection point in the network. A VLAN serves as a logical workgroup with no physical barriers, allowing users to share information and resources as though located on the same LAN.

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